

name *Sisymbrium* to the water cress and removed the other elements to other genera. Under these circumstances, under all codes of nomenclature the name *Sisymbrium* should now be applied to the water cress.

MAPLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

TWO NEW EPILOBIUMS OF EASTERN AMERICA.

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IN 1918 I described from the Magdalen Islands and Newfoundland *Epilobium densum* Raf., var. *nesophilum*.¹ At that time the plant was known only in flower and very young fruit. In August, 1924, however, Messrs. Bayard Long, Boyd Dunbar and I were so fortunate as to secure abundant fruiting as well as flowering material in Newfoundland and to collect the very characteristic stolons which had heretofore been inadequately known. The mature seed is quite unlike that of *E. densum* in having only a very short and scarcely obvious collar, the coma appearing to come directly from the summit of the seed; *E. densum* having a more defined neck. Var. *nesophilum*, furthermore, reproduces by filiform stolons which terminate in subglobose tubers, *E. densum* being non-stoloniferous. These, in addition to the characters originally pointed out: the subsimple to slightly branching habit, in contrast with the dense branching of *E. densum*; the commonly broader leaves; the calyx 4.5–7 mm. long, contrasted with the shorter calyx (3–4.3 mm. long) of *E. densum*; and the large petals (7.5–10 mm. long) contrasted with the small petals (4.2–6.5 mm. long); abundantly distinguish the Magdalen Island and Newfoundland plant from the continental *E. densum* and I now have no hesitation in treating it as

EPILOBIUM **nesophilum** (Fernald) n. comb. *E. densum*, var. *nesophilum* Fernald, RHODORA, xx. 29 (1918).

From *E. palustre*, *E. nesophilum* is quickly distinguished by the close cinereous puberulence of the foliage, the short pedicels, the erect buds with submucronate tips as in *E. densum* and the very large petals; and in large plants the prolonging inflorescences have a strikingly unilateral or scorpioid tendency which is not common in *E. palustre* and I have never seen in *E. densum*.

¹ Fernald, RHODORA, xx. 29 (1918).

In wet peaty or silicious soil in southern Newfoundland, found by us almost wherever we landed, from Trepassey near Cape Race to Port aux Basques near Cape Ray, occurs a little *Epilobium* obviously related to *E. palustre* and *E. nesophilum* in its simple or subsimple habit and slender terete stem, but differing from both in its short oblong or elliptical blunt leaves, oblong and obtuse calyx-segments, and especially in the remarkably prolonged neck of the seed; the seeds of both the other species having the neck exceedingly short and inconspicuous. In its tiny white or barely pink-tinged petals the little plant with long-necked seeds is like some of the varieties of *E. palustre*, especially vars. *labradoricum* Hausskn. and *mandjuricum* Hausskn. both of which occur in Newfoundland; but the seeds of both these varieties are like those of typical *E. palustre* in having merely a very short and scarcely perceptible neck; and the calyx-segments, like those of *E. palustre*, are lanceolate and acutish. The Newfoundland plant seems to be undescribed but it may be what Haussknecht referred to under *E. palustre*, var. *altaicum* Hausskn., an Altai plant with short, obtuse and dilated leaves and "minute" erect flowers, when he said: "Aehnliche Formen sammelte De La Pylaye in Neu-Fundland."¹ The seeds of var. *altaicum* are not described, but that the little plant of Newfoundland here discussed should not be placed under *E. palustre* seems reasonably clear. In view of its general occurrence in southern Newfoundland, where a century ago the remarkable student of the flora, Bachelot de la Pylaie did so much exploring, it seems appropriate to call the plant

EPILOBIUM (PALUSTRIFORMES) Pylaieanum, n. sp., planta pusilla ex rhizomate filiformi; sobolibus subepigaeis filiformibus elongatis; caule simplici vel sparse ramoso gracile 0.3–1.7 dm. alto tereti minute piloso pilis arcuato-incurvis; foliis 5–10-jugis oblongis vel ellipticis obtusis vel apice rotundatis, mediis 0.8–2 cm. longis 2.5–5 mm. latis margine integris revolutis utrinque glabris vel sparse puberulis superne sublucidis; alabastris erectis apiculatis pilosiusculis; floribus parvis 3–5 mm. longis erectis; calycis laciniis oblongis obtusis; petalis albidis vel pallide lilacinis; capsulis 2–4.5 cm. longis junioribus pilis adpressis brevibus cinereo-pubescentibus; pedicellis 1–3.5 cm. longis; seminibus 2 mm. longis fusiformibus apice longe (0.2 mm.) in appendiculum attenuatis, testa papillis brevibus rotundatis dense obsita.

Plant small, from a filiform rhizome; the sobols mostly superficial, filiform, elongate: stem simple or sparingly branched, slender, 0.3–1.7 dm. high, terete, minutely pilose with incurving hairs; leaves 5–10

¹ Hausskn., Mon. Gatt. Epilob. 134 (1884).

pairs, oblong or elliptic, obtuse or rounded at apex, the median 0.8–2 cm. long, 2.5–5 mm. wide, with revolute margins, glabrous on both sides or sparingly puberulent, slightly lustrous above: buds erect, apiculate, minutely pilose: flowers 3–5 mm. long, erect: calyx-lobes oblong, obtuse: petals white or pale lilac: capsules 2–4.5 cm. long, the young cinereous with short appressed hairs: pedicels 1–3.5 cm. long: seeds 2 mm. long, fusiform, tapering to a slender collar 0.2 mm. long; the testa closely covered with rounded pebbling.—NEWFOUNDLAND: wet bog-barrens, Trepassey, August 16, 1924, *Fernald, Long & Dunbar*, no. 26,862; silicious gravelly slope, Harbour Breton, August 29, 1924, no. 26,863; granitic ledges, Ramea, August 30, 1924, no. 26,864; wet peaty barrens among the gneiss hills back of Port aux Basques, August 31, no. 26,865 (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

In its long-necked seeds and in its elliptic or oblong leaves *E. Pylaieanum* somewhat simulates *E. nutans* Schmidt of the mountains of central Europe, but the latter species has leafy basal offshoots and decumbent bases and its pink petals are much larger than those of the plant of southern Newfoundland.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

RECORDS OF *BIDENS FRONDOSA* VAR. *ANOMALA* PORTER.—This variety, characterized by its upwardly barbed awns, has been recorded by Fernald¹ from marshes along the lower Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, from the mouth of the Androscoggin River in Maine, and from the vicinity of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and of St. Ann's, Cape Breton. Sherff² records it also from Kansas and Nebraska. Specimens collected by the writer in Massachusetts and in the District of Columbia fill in the gap in its northern range and also extend the limits of its known range somewhat to the southward.

On 4 Sept., 1924 I found a colony of half a dozen plants, all belonging to this variety, growing in shingle between houses at Nantasket Beach, Hull, Massachusetts. A specimen of this collection has been deposited in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.

In the vicinity of Washington, D. C., var. *anomala* is apparently not particularly rare along the Potomac River and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. On 14 Sept., 1921 I found a colony on the shore of

¹ RHODORA 15: 75. 1913.

² Bot. Gaz. 64: 34. 1917.